

USMANOV, Kh.U.; YUL'CHIBAYEV, A.A.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, R.; GORDIYENKO, A.A.;
PATENKO, A.A.; DORDZHIN, G.S.; VALIYEV, A.

Radiation-induced polymerization of vinyl fluoride. Khim. i fiz.-
khim. prirod. i sint. polim. no.1s20s-20s '62 (MIRA 18s1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN U.SSR (for Usmanov).

USMANOV, Kh.U.; YUL'CHIBAYEV, A.A.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, R.; GORDIYENKO, A.A.;
VALIYEV, A.; PATENKO, A.A.; DORDZHIN, G.S.

Radiation polymerization of vinyl fluoride. Vysokom.sped. 5
no.8:1277 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Vinyl compounds) (Polymerization) (Radiation)

L 3993-66 EWP(e)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(1)/ENP(3)/ENP(b)/ENA(c) RPL

ACC NR: AP5025675 UR/0286/65/000/018/0025/0025
547.321.07

AUTHOR: ^{44.55}Uamanov, Kh. U.; ^{44.55}Yul'chibayev, A. A.; ^{44.55}Iordzhin, G. S.; ^{44.55}Patenko, A. A.;
^{44.55}Asanov, M. K.

TITLE: Preparative method for vinyl fluoride. Class 12, No. 174622 ^{14.55} 6

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 25

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl fluoride

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for vinyl fluoride. The method involves the reaction of acetylene with hydrogen fluoride (1/1.5 molar ratio) in the presence of aluminum fluoride catalyst on heating. To increase the vinyl fluoride yield, the reactants are passed through a 15/1 aluminum fluoride/graphite mixture which had been pre-saturated with hydrogen fluoride, at about 380C. [3H]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, CC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS 4420

Card 1/1

DORDZHIYEV, R.S.; KIRBASOVA, M.B.; MUSHANOV, S.P.; MANZHIKOVA, R.M.;
CHERNOUSOV, I.P.; KIYEVSKAYA, V.I.; DZHELACHINOV, E.B., red.
GAYDASH, Ya., tekhn. red.

[Economy of the Kalmyk A.S.S.R.; statistical collection] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Kalmytskoi ASSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Elista,
Kalmytskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 107 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kalmyk A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Kollektiv
rabotnikov Statisticheskogo upravleniya Kalmytskoy ASSR (for all
except Gaydash). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Kal-
mytskoy ASSR (for Dzhelachinov)
(Kalmyk A.S.S.R.—Statistics)

WEINRICH, Gunther; MIHAILESCU, Ioan; NEGOITA, Constantin; DORE LANDAU, Ioan

Constructive achievements of transistor blocks in the unified regulating system for the UNIDIN electric proceedings. Probleme automatiz 4:247-260 '63.

DOREMBOWICZ, M.

Export of bacon and sine breeding p. 19. GASPODARKA MIESNA,
Warszawa Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

DORENSKIY, A.F., inzh.

Efficient method for determining the location of gas penetration
into the water system of 2D100 diesel engines. Elek. i tepl. tiaga
9 no.11:16 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Depo Krasnecufimsk Gor'kovskoy dorogi.

DOBENSKIY B. (a. Vil'nyus).

Help for automobile owners. Prom.koop. no.6:20 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya arteli "Kibirkhtis."
(Automobiles--Repairing)

~~DORNSKIY~~, Leonid Mikhailovich; IOFIS, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk
redaktor: ~~TELESNIN~~, A.N., redaktor; MATISSIN, Z.M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Photography of sports] Fotografirovaniye sporta. Pod red. Ye.A. Iofisa.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo". No. 7. 1955. 117 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Photography of sports)

LORENSKIY, L. M.

Effect of movement on photographs. Sov.foto 18 no.10:41-46
O '58.

(Photography)

(MIRA 11:11)

DORENSKIY, Leonid Mikhaylovich; IOFIS, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,red.;
FCMIN, A.A., red.; PIREGUDOVA, M.T., tekhn. red.

[Dynamism of the photographic image]Dinamichnost' fotokadra.
Pcd red. E.A.Iofisa. Moskva, Izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1962. 143 p.
illus. (Biblioteka fotoliubitelia, no.27) (MIRA 15:9)
(Photography of sports)

YELENIN, S.N.; DORENSKIY, M.I.

Apparatus for washing the sand of slow filters. Vod.i san.
tekh. no.8:33-34 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Filters and filtration)

DORER, M.

CA

Determination of formaldehyde in mixtures with hexa-
methylenetetramine. M. Dorer and M. Ozimek. *Farm.*
(Glasnik S. No. 9/10, 174-8(1949)).—For detg. HCHO in
mixts. with hexamethylenetetramine, in soln. to the very
short Büchi method (C.I. 33, 9359), the volumetric
method by Knecht (Z. anal. Chem. 36, 10(1907)) can
be used. As reagent, a soln. of I at least 0.1 N must be
used. A ppt. of complex compds. of hexamethylene-
tetramine with I has no effect upon the results.
K. J. Prelich

DORNER, M.
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Determination of bellalunal and bellasecal. Acta pharm. jugosl.
3 no.2-3:155-161 1953.

1. Laboratorij za kontrolo zdravil in farmacevtske raziskave,
Centralni Higijenski Zavod Ljubljana. Priljeno: 6.V.1953.

(BARBITURATES, determ.

*phenobarbital in bellalunal & bellasecal)

(BELLADONNA, determ.

*in bellalunal & bellasecal)

(ERGOT ALKALOIDS, determ.

*in bellasecal)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application. Medicinal Substances.
Vitamins. Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58432

Author : Dorer, M.

Inst :

Title : Determination of Atropine and Luminal in "Bellalunal"
Suppositories.

Orig Pub : Farmac. vest., 1956, 7, No 7-8, 96-98

Abstract : Cocoa oil is eliminated from a suppository by petro-
leum ether, 0.1 n. H_2SO_4 , atropine (I) is extracted,
then 10% Na_2CO_3 luminal (II). I is transformed by
the usual means into chloroform, distilled, dissolved
in aqueous alcohol, and titrated with 0.1 n. HCl.
II is directly determined in a solution of argentome-
tric soda.

Card 1/1

ECREM, R.

Change of volume in the hardening of gypsum and the influence of exterior and interior factors on the firmness of gypsum casts; a contribution to the study of the characteristics of gypsum. p. 1.

PERIOD. (Hrvatsko prirodoslovno društvo) Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 8, no. 1, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAI) IC, Vol. ⁸₈ no. 3, Aug. 1959

Encl.

DORER, M.

Development of the problem of gypsum through decades. p. 50.

NOVA PROIZVODNJA. (Zveza drustev inzenirjev in tehnikov IRS) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, Vol. 10, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959.

Uncl.

GVINIANIDZE, T.; DOREULI, N.

Transport and intraregional communications of the Adzhar
A.S.S.R. Trudy Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 19:155-169 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Adzharistan—Transportation)

DOROV, Khr.

STANEV, St.

Bulgaria

No degree listed

Sofia Chemieo-Pharmaceutical Plant

Sofia, ~~Yarnatsia~~, No 3, September-October, 1962, pp 23-24.

"On a Method for Producing Hydramin:sulfate"

Co-authors:

GOSPODINOV, N., Sofia Chemieo-Pharmaceutical Plant.

DOROV, Khr., Sofia Chemieo-Pharmaceutical Plant.

DOREZIL. L.

Determining the value of Fischer's regent.

P. 362 (Chemický Průmysl. Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of Fast European Accessions (EFAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

DOREZYUK, N.I.; KAPTSOV, L.N.

Self-oscillatory system involving a four-layer diode. Vest.
Mosk. un. Ser. 3:Fin., astron. 18 no.2:58-66 Apr-Apr '63.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Diodes) (Oscillators, Electric)

DORF, A.B., inzhener.

Characteristics of planning production bases in new building
districts. Stroi.prom. 34 no.10:21-25 O '56. (MIRA 9:12)
(Construction industry)

DORF, A.B., inzhener.

Washing and grading plants at sand and gravel pits in the U.S.A.
Stroi.prom. no.8:46-49 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(United States--Quarries and quarrying)

DORF, G.A., inzh.; YURENKOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk

Speed of voltage recovery in power systems and requirements of
110-220 kv. switches. Elek. sta. 36 no.11:54-59 N '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

30V/105-58-11-13/28

8(2)

AUTHORS:

Yurenkov, V. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Dorf, G. A., Engineer

TITLE:

Excess Voltage Recorder for 6 and 10 kV Grids (Registrator
urovnya perenapryazheniy v setyakh 6 i 10 kv)

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 11, pp 78-82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is a description of an instrument for recording over-voltage magnitudes. It is applied to measurements of atmospheric and internal excess voltages in 6 and 10 kV grids. It was developed in the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Power Engineering). The device is composed of the following main parts, which are connected in series: 1) limiting capacitances, 2) three-phase spherical lightning arrester and 3) a three-phase instrument which records the tripping. The apparatus and its mode of operation are described in detail. During the first half of 1957 five such instruments were installed in the Moscow city power supply system. A comparison of the excess voltages recorded with an oscillograph and of those recorded with this instrument showed

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Excess Voltage Recorder for 6 and 10 kV Grids SOV/105-58-11-18/28

that the apparatus operates correctly. There are 6 figures,
2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Power
Engineering)

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1958

Card 2/2

DORF, G.A., inzh.

Use of high-speed electronic computers in calculating voltage
regeneration. Trudy VNIIE no.15:106-118 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

DORF, G.A., inzh.

Voltage recovery at cutout contacts during the switching of short-circuited lines. Elektrichestvo no.3:56-60 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki.

LOI'USHANSKIY, V. Ye.; DORF, O. K., redaktor; ANDREYEV, S. P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Safety devices and installations used in iron mine safety engineering] Predokhranitel'nye ustroystva i prispособleniya po tekhnike bezopasnosti na zheleznykh rudnikakh. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metal-lurgii, 1955. 147 p.

(MIRA 9:3)

(Iron mines and mining--Safety measures)

VASIL'YEV, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich; DORF, G.K., otv. red.; FROLOVA, Ye.I.,
red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Electric mine locomotive engineer] Mashinist rudnichnogo elektro-
vosa. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-
ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 299 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Mine railroads) (Automatic control)

Photoelements and photomultiplier with magnesium photo-cathodes for registering ultraviolet light. O. P. Derj, N. G. Tokina, M. Lifshits, and D. A. Shklyar. Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, No. 1, 196-13(1955). Photoelements and photomultiplier with complex cathodes of the Sb-Cs type have not proved altogether satisfactory for registering ultraviolet light and hence, cathodes of pure metal are again receiving consideration because of the possibility of obtaining receivers of ultraviolet light wholly insensitive to the visible part of the spectrum. This paper describes in detail the preparation of photoelements by spraying Mg on the inner surface of a spherical vessel of Urasil glass. A total of 20 experimental photoelements were made of 6 Mg ingots to which 6-10 impurities (Al, Ca, Fe, Zn, Ag, Cu, Si, Mn, Ni, and Ti) were added in 6 different amounts (from traces to 0.2-1.0%). The sensitivity is given of 14 of these photoelements at $\lambda = 253.7 \text{ m}\mu$, as varying from 0.32 to 0.163 microampere/mv., and it is shown that these impurities had but little effect on the spectral sensitivity of Mg photocathodes in the ultraviolet range (220-350 $\text{m}\mu$). The threshold sensitivity is given as $1.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ v.}$ for wave length $\lambda = 250 \text{ m}\mu$. With an emitter of activated Cu-Al-Mg alloy, the coeff. of multiplication was 10^6 . V. H. Gontschalk

6000

Row 10

DORF, O.P.

USSR/Optics - Photometry. Colorimetry.

K-10

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 8090

Author : Shklover, D.A., Dorf, O.P.

Inst : All-Union Illumination Engineering Institute, USSR.

Title : Photoelectric Instrument for Measurement of Ultraviolet Radiation.

Orig Pub : Svetotekhnika, 1956, No 3, 20-24

Abstract : Two types of ultraviolet-meters were developed, UFM-3 and UFM-4, equipped with Sb-Cs photomultipliers with ultraviolet transmitting glass windows. In the UFM-3, a Zn_2SiO_4 luminophor is placed in front of the cathode of the photomultiplier. The UFM-4 is intended for the control of the radiation of ultraviolet sources during manufacture. It permits estimating the energy of the illumination, produced by a source in the 320 -- 400, 280 -- 320, and 240 -- 280 m μ regions, and also to estimate the bactericidal and erythemic action in

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USSR/Optics - Photometry. Colorimetry.

K-10

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 8090

corresponding units. This is effected by changing the light filters. After a single stage of pointer microammeter M-24 with a range of 100 μ amp. The sensitivity can be varied by a factor of 1,000 using input resistances of the amplifier. Also developed were the instruments UFM-5 and UFM-6, which employ circuit with charge-storage using a capacitor. They are equipped with magnesium and Sb-Cs photocells. The electric circuit of the UFM-5 is given. This instrument measures very small intensities, both integral (with respect to time) and averaged over 15 -- 20 seconds. The sensitivity of the instruments is 0.5 μ w/cm².

Card 2/2

- 131 -

DORF, O. P. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The Photometry of Ultraviolet Radiation." Mos, 1957. 16 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR, Mos Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst im V. M. Molotov), 100 copies (KL, 26-57, 108)

- 52 -

DORF, O. P. inzhener.

Temperature characteristics of light filters for the ultraviolet spectral region. Svetotekhnika 3 no.3:21-23 Mr. '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Light filters) (Spectrum, Ultraviolet)

Dorf, O. P.

75. Study of Measurement of Ultraviolet Radiation Sources

"Spectral and Integral Measurements of Sources of Ultraviolet Radiation," by Engr O. P. Dorf, All-Union Scientific Research Illuminating Engineering Institute Svetotekhnika, No 4, Apr 57, pp 9-14

This article proposes methods of measuring the absolute spectral distribution of the energy of sources of radiation in the ultraviolet portion of the spectrum, and also a method of calibrating integrating type ultraviolet meters, which permit measurements in units of radiant force.

The photoelectric methods (which ensure obtaining spectral measurements of the highest accuracy), the instruments, the procedures, and results of the work are described.

The proposed methods can be used to obtain an evaluation of radiation sources under laboratory conditions in plants manufacturing ultraviolet lamps and also in irradiating units. "In this connection, absolute measurements in the ultraviolet portion of the spectrum cannot be obtained without the use of calibrating lamps, and the problem of developing native calibrating devices for ultraviolet sources requires an immediate solution." (U)

DORF, O. P.

Dissertation

"The Photometry of Ultraviolet Radiation, Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23,
Nr 9, pp. 1143-1143 (USSR).

DORF, O.P.; RYMOV, A.I.; SHKLOVER, D.A.

Spectral characteristics of sources and receivers of ultra-violet radiation. Fiz.sbor. no.4:190-195 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.

(Spectrum, Ultraviolet)

S/137/62/000/001/065/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Radomysel'skiy, I. D., Dorf, Z. P.

TITLE: The economic efficiency of the introduction of metallo-ceramic articles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 42, abstract 16320 ("Poroshk. metallurgiya", 1961, no. 1, 92-98, English summary)

TEXT: The authors cite the results of the development of the metallo-ceramic article requirements at 266 industrial enterprises of the Ukraine. The total requirements constituted 20.2 thousand tons in 1960 and will attain 36.4 thousand tons by 1965. About 90% of the total requirement is in the domain of metallo-ceramic materials for general machine construction (structural and anti-friction articles). The nomenclature of all articles includes 7,699 denominations with a yearly output of 161.6 million pieces with average weight ~125 g. The economic efficiency of the introduction of metallo-ceramic articles is determined by saving of heavy and light metals, by freeing of machinery and labor, by economies in the daily production. The nominal yearly saving caused by the introduction of articles fabricated by the methods of powder metallurgy

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The economic efficiency ...

S/137/62/000/001/065/237
AO60/A101

constitutes ~ 21 million rubles (according to the new prices); there is also a saving of 40,000 tons of metal, a freeing of 3,695 workers and 1,865 metal-cutting machines. Profitableness of the capital investment required by the construction of a plant for producing metallo-ceramic articles will be attained in 1.5 - 2 years.

R. Andriyevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KLIMENKO, V.N.; RADOMYSEL'SKIY, I.D.; DORF, Z.P.

Department for the manufacture of ceramic-metal instrument
parts. Porosh.met. 2 no.1:80-87 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR.
(Instrument manufacture) (Ceramic metals)

DORF, Z.P.; DENISENKO, E.T.

Economic efficiency of using ceramic metal compacting materials
in steam turbines. Porosh. met. 5 no.4:83-87 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR.

DÖRFL, J.; REMS, J.

On the vascular supply of the ear ossicles. Cesk. otolaryng.
14 no.4:243-246 Ag '65.

1. Anatomický ústav (prednosta prof. dr. J. Koz) a klinika nemoci
ušních, nosních a krcních (prednosta prof. dr. F. Kotyza) lékařské
fakulty Karlovy University v Plzni.

DORFL, Josef

Vascularization of the periosteum of flat bones in newborn infants and adults. Cesk. morf. 10 no.3:282-288 '62.

1. Anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty UK v Pizni, prednosta prof.

MUDr. Jaroslav Kos.

(PERIOSTEUM blood supply)

(INFANT NEWBORN anat & histol)

DORFL, Josef

Contribution to the formation of the periosteal bone and its
blood-vessel architectonic in an embryo and in a newly-born.
Cesk. morf. 12 no.111-9 '64.

1. Anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU v Plzni; prednosta:
prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Kos.

*

POSNIK-LAMBERT, Maria; DORFNER, Bogdan

Experimental colony for the rehabilitation of children with structural and postural defects. *Pediat. polska* 34 no.7:993-998 July 59.

1. Z. Przychodni Miedzyszkolnej w Szczecinie Kierownik Przychodni:
lek. M. Posnik-Lambert.
(REHABILITATION)

BIRYUKOV, V.V.; KAFAROV, V.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: NOSOV, Yu.I.;
DORFMAN, A.D.

Mathematical modeling of vapor-liquid heat exchangers. Khim.prom.
no.12:908-914 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4026963

BR
S/0258/64/004/001/0134/0140

AUTHORS: Dorfman, A. G. (Dnepropetrovsk); Leytes, S. D. (Dnepropetrovsk)

TITLE: Stability of an eccentrically compressed tubular rod of elastic-plastic material

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 134-140

TOPIC TAGS: stability, eccentrically compressed tubular rod, elastic-plastic material, hinged supported rod, concentric circular boundaries, longitudinal force, ideal ring section, infinitely thin wall, axial pressure, elastic-plastic flexure, yield point, elasticity modulus, elastic core

ABSTRACT: A hinged supported, tubular rod with ideal elastic-plastic properties is compressed by a longitudinal force N applied with eccentricity a . The rod's cross section is bounded by two concentric rings, and the possibility of local stability loss of the wall is excluded. Approximate expressions are used for the curvature, axial pressure is neglected, and the approximate study of stability is based on the assumption that the curved axis of the rod is in the form of a half-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4026963

Wave sinusoid. The cases of one- and two-sided fluidity are treated, and the results are given in the form of a graph of the dependence of critical stresses σ_* on the depth of the rod λ for fixed values of the eccentricity ν . Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 24 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Aug62

SUB CODE: AP

DATE ACQ: 15Apr64

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DOREMAN, A.G. (Inepropetrovsk)

Nomograph for determining the free length of a centrally compressed rod with elastic supports. Stroi. mekh. i razch.
sooruzh. 5 no.6:39-41 '63 (NDRA 1732)

(Dorfman, A. G. Transformation of the equation of deformation

these Rev. 12, 531]. There the concept of relative rigidity of a surface is introduced, and the first part of rather high

These papers form an addition to N. V. Efimov's report on quantitative questions in the theory of deformation of surfaces in the small [Trudy Mat. Inst. Steklov. 30 (1949);

where $f(u, v) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} u^i v^j$ and $R(u, v)$ is the remainder. Put $\rho_{11} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2$, $4\rho_{11}\rho_{22} - \rho_{12}^2 \neq 0$ and $\rho_{11}^2 \rho_{22}^2 - 2\rho_{11}\rho_{12}\rho_{21} + (\rho_{12}^2 + 2\rho_{11}\rho_{22})\rho_{11}^2 - 2\rho_{11}\rho_{12}\rho_{21} + \rho_{12}^2 \rho_{22}^2$

then S is relatively rigid of at least the first order. The main tool in the proof is the following comparatively simple form of the deformation equation derived in the first paper: If one surface $s = f(u, v)$ with a given line element is known, then any other surface $s = u, v$, with the same line element satisfies the equation

$$(x_{uu}x_{vv} - x_{uv}^2)(f_u^2 + f_v^2) - (x_{uv}x_{vv} - 2f_{uv}x_{vv} + f_{vv}x_{uu})(f_u x_u + f_v x_v) + (f_{uu}f_{vv} - f_{uv}^2)(x_u^2 + x_v^2) = (f_{uu}f_{vv} - f_{uv}^2) - (x_{uu}x_{vv} - x_{uv}^2).$$

H. Busemann (Auckland).

Source: Mathematical Reviews.

Vol. 13 No. 10

USSR.

Dorfman, A. G. Investigation of possibilities of varying the solutions of certain classes of differential equations. Uspehi Mat. Nauk (N.S.) 9, no. 4 (62), 167-174 (1954). (Russian)

Problems which arose originally for the deformation equation [see Efmov, Trudy Mat. Inst. Steklov. 30 (1949); MR 12, 531] are discussed here for the following simpler equations:

$$\begin{aligned} (*) \quad & f_{xx}x_{yy} - 2f_{xy}x_{xy} + f_{yy}x_{xx} = 0 \\ & (f_{xx}x_{yy} - f_{yy}x_{xx}) - (f_{xy}x_{xy} - f_{xy}x_{xy}) = 0 \\ & 2(f_{xx}x_{yy} - f_{yy}x_{xx}) - (f_{xx}x_{yy} - 2f_{xy}x_{xy} + f_{yy}x_{xx}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

1 - F/W

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(over)

A.G. DOREMAN

of which (*) is geometrically interesting as the equation for infinitesimal (rigid) deformation. Stability, or relative stability of order l , of a solution of one of these equations is defined in exactly the same way as rigidity, or relative rigidity of order l , in case of the deformation equation [see Efimov, loc. cit.]. Consider a solution $f(u, v)$ of the form $f(u, v) = f^{(0)}(u, v) + f^{(n+1)}(u, v) + \dots$, where $f^{(k)}(u, v)$ is a form of degree k in u, v , and $n \geq 1$. The emphasis is on the cases $n=3, 4$ which are unsolved for the deformation equation. The following results are of particular interest for differential geometry. If $f(u, v) = f^{(0)} + f^{(n)}$, where $f^{(0)} = a_1 u^2 + a_2 v^2$, $f^{(n)} = a_3 u^n + a_4 v^n$, $a_1 \neq 0$, then $z = f(u, v)$ possesses at least a two-parameter family of infinitesimal deformations. (This $f(u, v)$ is a solution of the second equation above with relative stability of order 1.) For each $n \geq 4$ there is a surface of the form $z = f(u, v)$ which is relatively rigid of order 1, but is not infinitesimally rigid.

H. Busemann (Paris).

DORFMAN, A.G.

Solution of the deflection equation for some classes of surfaces.
Usp.mat.nauk 12 no.2(74):147-150 Nr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Differential equations, Partial)
(Surfaces, Deformation of)

DORFMAN, Abram Grigor'evich; UGAROVA, N.A., red.; BRUDNO, K.F.,
tekh.n.red.

[Optics of conic sections] Optika konicheskikh sechenii.
Moskva, Gos.isd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1959. 29 p. (Popu-
liarnye lektsii po matematike, no.31) (MIRA 12:8)
(Geometry, Projective) (Cone)

DORFMAN, A.G.

16(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION SOV/2660

Vsesoyuzny matematicheskiy s'ezd. 3rd, Moscow, 1956
 Trety. s. 3; Kratkoye sozhraniye sektsionnykh dokladov. Doklady
 matematicheskikh uchennykh (Transactions of the 3rd All-Union Mathematical
 Conference in Moscow. Vol. 3: Summary of Sectional Reports.
 Reports of Foreign Scientists) Moscow, 1956. 120-16 333A, 1959.
 247 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Matematicheskii Institut.
 Tech. Ed.: O.M. Shvachko; Editorial Board: A.A. Abramov, V.O.
 Boltyanskii, A.A. Giklov, B.V. Medvedev, A.D. Myshkis, S.M.
 Nikolskiy (Chairman), A.G. Postnikov, Yu. V. Prokhorov, E.A.
 Rybnikov, A.S. Ulyanov, V.A. Uspenskiy, M.O. Chetayev, G. Ye.
 Shilov, and A.I. Shirshov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for mathematicians and physicists.

COVERAGE: The book is Volume IV of the Transactions of the Third All-Union Mathematical Conference, held in June and July 1956. The book is divided into two main parts. The first part contains summaries of the papers presented by Soviet scientists at the Conference that were not included in the first two volumes. The second part contains the summaries of reports submitted to the editor by non-Soviet scientists. In those cases when the non-Soviet scientist did not submit a copy of his paper to the editor, the title of his paper is cited and, if the paper was printed in a previous volume, reference is made to the appropriate volume. The papers, both Soviet and non-Soviet, cover various topics in number theory, algebra, differential and integral equations, functional theory, functional analysis, probability theory, computational mathematics, problems of mechanics and physics, computational mathematics, mathematical logic and the foundations of mathematics, and the history of mathematics.

Rybnikov, S.S. (Moscow). The invariance of infinite dimensionality homology groups 75

Section on Geometry

- Buzols, G.L. (L'viv). On certain problems of geometry 75
- connected with accuracy of graphic computations
- Gordavskiy, D.Z. (Minsk). Incidence axioms of multidimensional projective geometry 75
- Korovin, A.G. (Sverdlovsk). Certain problems of local deformability of surfaces 76
- Krasovskiy, S.Ye. (Yerevan). Linear complexes of developing surfaces of a congruence 76
- Lopshits, A.M. (Moscow). Fundamental theorems of the theory of a hypersurface in dimensionless Euclidean space 77

Card 15/ 34

BING, R.G.; KAZARINOV, N.D. (Madison, Wisconsin, SShA); KAZHDAN, I.A.,
(studentka 4-go kursa); MAS'KO, S.S. (studentka 4-go kursa); DORFMAN,
A.G. (Gor'kiy); KUZHEL', A.V. (Uman'); SKOPETS, Z.A. (Yaroslavl');
TELESIN, Yu.Z. (Moskva)

Brief notes. Mat.pros. no.6:205-216 '61.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy Institut imeni Lenina
(for Kazhdan, Mas'ko).

(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

DORFMAN, A.I., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk (Magnitogorsk); LEYTES, S.D., inzh.
(Magnitogorsk)

Stability in an elastoplastic field of eccentrically compressed rods
with asymmetric I-beam and T-beam profiles. Issl. po teor. soorush.
no.1435-22 '65. (MIRA 18/10)

DOAKMAN, A.S.

Distr: LElit

11. Dorfman, I. M., and Ilyin, L. L. Certain particular cases in solving equations for the boundary layer in a compressible fluid (in Russian), *Pril. k. Mat. Mekh.* 19, 4, 509-512, July/Aug. 1955.

Authors say equations for the boundary layer in a compressible fluid have been solved only for constant stream velocity, i.e. zero pressure-gradient.

They give a solution for a further class of stream velocity distributions, assuming, always, that Prandtl number = 1, viscosity is proportional to temperature, and no heat transfer to body.

They introduce new variables ξ, η , (5) said to be analogous to Dorodnitsin's variables. Variables ξ, η are related by integral relations with coordinates x, y and with gas arguments. With help of ξ, η , and a stream function ψ , authors obtain, from general equations, a special form of equation in partial derivatives (16) having the property that for the particular stream velocity distribution $U = c\xi^m$ (17) which can be transformed into the ordinary differential equation

$$\Phi''' + \frac{2m}{m+1} \Phi' (\Phi^2 - 1) = 0 \quad (20)$$

where $\Phi(r)$ and r are new variables related to ξ, η, ψ . Authors say (20) is of the same form as the known boundary-layer equation for incompressible fluid for $U = CX^m$, whose solutions are tabulated. In the exceptional case $m = -1$, equation (20) degenerates into

DORFMAN, A. SH.

$$q''' - q'' + 1 = 0 \quad (22)$$

also equal to that of incompressible fluid (having solutions only for $C > 1$, accelerated stream.)

Finally, authors give a transformation permitting a return to the old arguments X, Y . For integer atomicity of the gas, specially for air $k = 1, 2$, solution takes a simple analytical form.

Reviewer notes a parameter (participating in definition of variables (5)) is determined after giving to velocity distribution the special shape (17), and so the constancy of coefficients to maintain that distribution. According to this, authors (in their paper, "Certain particular cases...") However, the possibility of varying C and as given to expression (17) certain flexibility, and, therefore, reviewer believes, authors' solution may be of practical interest. Their mathematical deductions are done in an elegant manner.

Two bibliographical references in Russian are given.

bl. Kritusheln, Argentinian

2/2

RFA

AUTHORS: Dorfman, A.Sh. and Nazarchuk, M.M. 21-58-5-15/28

TITLE: On the Character of Variation of the Summary Friction Coefficient of Gas Flow in a Cylindrical Tube in the Neighborhood of Maximum Regime (O kharaktere izmeneniya summarnogo koeffitsiyenta poter' pri techenii gaza v tsilindricheskoy trube na rezhimakh, blizkikh k maksimal'nomu)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958. Nr 5, pp 528-530 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experimental studies by A.F. Gandel'sman, etc, [Ref 1] have established that the local friction coefficient of a gas flow sharply decreases near the output end of the tube when the regime approaches the maximum. In practical calculations, the summary resistance coefficient is often used instead of the local one. The authors, by way of analytical reasoning, show that the summary coefficient also decreases as the regime approaches the maximum, and its value cannot exceed $\frac{1}{k+1}$ at the maximum regime. (Remark: the meaning of the k-symbol was not explained in the article). There is 1 graph and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Thermal Power Engineering of the AS UkrSSR)
Card 1/2

21-58-5-15/28

On the Character of Variation of the Summary Friction Coefficient of Gas Flow in a Cylindrical Tube in the Neighborhood of Maximum Regime

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, I.T. Shvets

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Gas flow--Mathematical analysis

Card 2/2 *Annotation - INSTITUT TEPLONERGETIKI AN VSSR.*

DORFMAN, A.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; POL'SKIY, N.I., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk;
ROMANENKO, P.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Simulating solutions of laminar boundary-layer equations of a
compressible liquid associated with heat exchange. Nauch.trudy.
MTI no.9:165-174 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Boundary layer) (Differential equations)

Deefman A Sh

507/3898
25/31-M-18

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Academiya nauk USSR. Institut teploenergetiki

teploobmen i gidrodinamika (Heat Transfer and Hydrodynamics) Kiev, 1958. 190 p. (Series: Izs. Sbornik truzov, no. 14) 2,000 copies printed.

Eds.: M.I. Yefimova; Editor: I.T. Svetits (Resp. Ed.)
Academiya nauk USSR. Institut teploenergetiki
Resp. ed.: Candidate of Technical Sciences: M.M. Kondak (Resp. Ed.)
Secretary: Candidate of Technical Sciences: V.I. Polubinskiy
Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR: I.I. Chernomyskiy
Editor of Technical Sciences: M.M. Kuznetsov, Candidate of Technical Sciences
Editor of Technical Sciences: P.I. Lavrov, Candidate of Technical Sciences
Editor of Technical Sciences: P.I. Lavrov, Professor; and M.M. Pritytskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers and technical personnel in the fields of heat transfer and hydrodynamics.

COVERAGE: This collection of 18 articles deals with experimental and theoretical studies of problems in heat transfer and hydrodynamics as they affect steam and gas turbines and heat-transfer systems. The results of theoretical investigations of heat transfer in turbine components and in elements of heat-utilizing apparatus are described, and new calculation methods are suggested. Several problems of the thermodynamics and aerodynamics of steam and gas turbines are discussed. References follow each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Svetits, I.T., O.A. Geraschenko, and M.P. Dyban. Investigation of the Temperature Fields in the Hubs of Turbine Rotors by Means of the Thermocouple Method	3
On the basis of a theoretical analysis of the system of equations describing the temperature field of a bladed rotor, the authors present a method for taking into account the thermal resistance of the blade stems. This method may be used for calculations of steady-state heat conditions as well as unsteady-state conditions.	
Polubinskiy, I.I. Simple Calculation Method for a Level Nozzle	26
The author presents the results of an experimental study of the process of heat transfer during the condensation of steam. A detailed description of the experimental apparatus and the method of measurements is given, as well as a qualitative description of the physical phenomena involved in the process of condensation on the walls of the nozzle.	
Zorubina, N.V. Methods for Investigation and the Results of the Process of Heat Transfer During the Condensation of Steam	32
Polubinskiy, I.I. Relative Velocity of Steam in the Case of High Steam Content of a Two-Phase Flow	43
Polubinskiy, I.I., and Z.V. Senilev. Investigation of the Heat and Mass Exchange in a Model of a Ventilator-Type Cascade Water Cooler	53
Kozlov, O.A., and T.N. Ouk. Investigation of a Model of a Mine-Shaft Air Cooler With Nozzle-Type Atomization of the Coolant	60
The authors present the results of an experimental study of a model of a mine-shaft air cooler. Results are presented of the effects of the degree of wetness, the velocity of the air, wet and dry bulb temperatures, and other parameters involved in the cooling process.	
Shchegolev, L. Investigation of Heat-Exchange Processes in Evaporative-Cooling Equipment for Crane-Operator Cabs in Work Shops With High Temperatures	73
The author describes an evaporative cooler for a crane operator's cab and presents the results of an experimental study of the heat exchange in the cab enclosure is treated, and attention is given to the transmission of radiant heat through the glass windows under different cooling conditions.	

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3898
SOV/31-N-14

AKademiya nauk URSR. Institut teploenergetiki

Teploobmen i gidrodinamika (Heat Transfer and Hydrodynamics) Kiev,
1958. 190 p. (Series: Its: Spornik tridov, no. 14) 2,000
copies printed.

Eds. of Publishing House: Ye. L. Kaplan and N. M. Labinova; Tech.
Ed.: N. I. Yefimov; Editorial Board: I. N. Shvets (Resp. Ed.),
Academician, Academy of Sciences URSR; G. M. Shchegolev (Resp.
Ed.), Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. M. Kondak (Resp.
Ed.), Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. I. Tolubinskiy,
Secretary, Academy of Sciences URSR; I. I. Chernobyl,
Corresponding Member of Sciences URSR; N. N. Muzoruk, Candidate of
Technical Sciences; P. I. Lavrov, Candidate of Technical
Sciences; Ye. P. Shvetsov, Professor; and N. M. Pyatyshekin, Candidate of
Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific
workers and technical personnel in the fields of heat transfer
and hydrodynamics.

COVERAGES: This collection of 18 articles deals with experimental
and theoretical studies of problems in heat transfer and hydro-
dynamics as they affect steam and gas turbines and heat-transfer
devices. The results of theoretical investigations of heat trans-
fer in turbines, the components and in elements of heat-utilizing appar-
atus are described, and new calculation methods are suggested.
Problems of the thermodynamics and aerodynamics of steam
and gas turbines are discussed. References follow each article.

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Aqueous Solutions of Lithium Bromide and Lithium Chloride are Boiled
Under Vacuum 57

The paper deals with a study of the heat-transfer coefficient
for aqueous solutions of LiBr and LiCl under conditions of
boiling under vacuum. The effects of the concentration of the
solution, the surface pressure, and other parameters are deter-
mined.

Mironov, I. Ye. Approximate Method of Calculating Velocity and Tem-
perature Fields for the Case of Laminar Flow of a Compressible Fluid
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Pol'skiy, M. I. On the Possibility of Reducing the Differential
Equations of a Laminar Boundary Layer to Ordinary Differential
Equations 117

Stratyn, P. D., and V. I. Pechuk. Aerodynamic Investigations of
the System of Interchange of Heat in Powerful Steam
Turbines 122

The authors present the results of model tests to study in-
tercylinder exchange in steam turbines. The study is primarily
concerned with the influence of the design of the heat exchanger
on the internal drag of the system are pre-
sented.

Gubman, I. L. Effect of Manufacturing Defects on End Losses in
the Guide Vanes of Welded Turbine Impellers 134

Gorbayev, Yu. P., A. Sh. Dorfman, and M. I. Saykovskiy. Effect of
Reactivity and Pitch on the Magnitude of the Profile Losses in
Cascades 148

Saykovskiy, M. I., and A. Sh. Dorfman. Criteria for Estimating the
Efficiency of Intake Nozzles 159

Yermenko, A. S., and A. P. Fedosenko. Losses in Turbine Guide
Vanes of the Cascade Type 167

Yermenko, A. S., and A. P. Fedosenko. Investigation of the Losses
in Turbine Blade Cascades 174

The above two papers deal with an investigation of the losses
in turbine guide vanes of the cascade type. The efficiency of
the cascade is determined as a function of the inflow angle,
blade-incidence angle, blade pitch, and other parameters.

Shvets, I. F., V. M. Slonim, and L. I. Romanyuk (deceased). Experimental
Investigation of the Heat Conductivity of Soils Used in Greenhouses
and Hottels 186

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

AC/pv/mh
7-38-60

Class 7/7

10 3100

28330

S/124/61/000/005/016/032
A005/A130

AUTHORS: Dorfman, A. Sh., Pol'skiy, N. I., Romanenko, P. N.

TITLE: Self-simulating solutions of equations for the laminar boundary layer in a compressible fluid in the presence of heat exchange

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 5 1961, 73, abstract 5B457.
(Nauchn. tr. Mosk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1958, no. 9, 165 - 174)

TEXT: The authors give a compendium of all possible self-simulating solutions of the problem of a laminar compressible boundary layer with a pressure gradient and heat exchange; they apply Dorodnitsyn variables. For a Prandtl number $P \neq 1$, self-simulating can be obtained only under the conditions $u_1 = \text{const}$ and $T_w = \text{const}$ (u_1 is the velocity outside the layer, T_w is the wall temperature). For $P = 1$, self-simulating solutions are possible only in cases when

- 1) $u_1 = \text{const}$, $T_w = (\rho + c)^n$
- 2) $u_1 = (a\xi + b)^n$, $T_w = \text{const}$
- 3) $u_1 = ae^{b\xi}$, $T_w = \text{const}$

X

Card 1/2

Self-simulating solutions of equations for...

20330 S/124/61/000/005/016/032
A005/A130

(ξ is the Dorodnitsyn variable, A, a, b, c are constants). There are 7 references.

Ye. Obroskova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

X

Card 2/2

GORBATYY, Yu.P.; DORTMAN, A.Sh.; SAYKOVSKIY, M.I.

Reactivity and pitch effect on the magnitude of profile losses
in the cascades. Trudy Inst. tepl. AN UESR no.14:148-158 '58.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Turbines)

Dorfman, A.Sh.

26.5000

82131
3/124/60/000/002/006/012

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1960, No. 2, p. 49, # 1929

AUTHORS: Saykovskiy, M.I., Dorfman, A.Sh.

TITLE: On Criteria for Evaluating the Quality of Branch Pipes

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. In-t teploenerg. AN UkrSSR, 1958, No. 14, pp 159 - 166

TEXT: The influence of losses in branch pipes on the turbine power is considered, and the evaluation criterion of the branch pipe quality is derived:

$$\beta_{\text{inlet}} = \left[1 + \frac{x}{x+1} \lambda_3^2 \xi_{\text{inlet}} \left(1 - \frac{x-1}{x+1} \lambda_3^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \right]^{-1}$$

for the inlet branch pipe, and

$$\beta_{\text{outlet}} = \left[1 - \frac{x}{x-1} \lambda_3^2 \xi_{\text{outlet}} \left(1 - \frac{x-1}{x+1} \lambda_3^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \right] \left(1 - \frac{x-1}{x+1} \lambda_3^2 \right)^{\frac{x}{x-1}}$$

for the outlet branch pipe. Here are: $\lambda = c/a_*$ is the reduced velocity, $\xi = \Delta p_0 / 0.5 \rho c^2$ is the resistance coefficient of the branch pipe, x is the adiabatic exponent, c is the velocity in the narrow section of the branch pipe, a_* is the critical velocity, Δp_0 are the losses of total pressure in the branch pipe, $\lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ are the reduced velocities at the turbine inlet, the turbine

Card 1/2

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82131

S/124/60/000/002/006/012

On Criteria for Evaluating the Quality of Branch Pipes

outlet, and at the outlet section of the outlet branch pipe respectively. The value β characterizes the drop lowering within the turbine by the branch pipes. It is represented by the ratio of the pressure drop lost in the turbine to the drop in a hypothetical case, when the losses in the branch pipes and also the losses due to the outlet velocity λ_4 do not exist. The authors come to the conclusions: 1) The quality of the branch pipe should be determined by the value of β ; 2) the more convenient value $\xi_* = \Delta p_0 / (0.5 \rho a_*^2) + \lambda_4^2$ may be used instead of β when the velocities are small and the losses are low; 3) the usually used loss coefficient may be employed as evaluation criterion only for a comparison of branch pipes having equal reduced velocities in their narrow sections. There are 5 references.

A. M. Pavlenko

X

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Dorfman, A.Sh., Pol'skiy, N.I., and 40-22-2-19/21
Romanenko, P.N. (Kiev)

TITLE: Similar Solutions of the Equations of a Laminar Boundary Layer
in a Compressible Liquid in Presence of Heat Exchange
(Avtomodel'nyye resheniya uravneniy laminarnogo pogranichnogo
sloya v szhimayemoy zhidkosti pri nalichii teploobmena)

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, 1958, Vol 22, Nr 2,
pp 274-279 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the solution of different problems of boundary layer theory
the partial differential equations were frequently transformed
into ordinary ones. In this way it was possible to find similar
solutions of the boundary layer theory. For the case of an in-
compressible liquid without heat exchange these similar solu-
tions have been completely treated. For the case of the plate
boundary layer also similar solutions for compressible liquids
have become known. In the present paper the authors now in-
vestigate the case of a compressible liquid and in doing so
they assume the existence of heat exchange. All similar
solutions of the boundary layer equation for this case are
enumerated, and it is shown that further similar solutions do

Card 1/3

Similar Solutions of the Equations of a Laminar Boundary Layer 40-22-2-19/21
in a Compressible Liquid in Presence of Heat Exchange

not exist.

Starting from the well-known boundary layer equations the system of initial equations is brought to a simpler form with the aid of a transformation given by Dorodnitsyn. For the case that the Prandtl number is ≈ 1 , the system of equations is split up into the following equations:

$$\varphi''' + 2\varphi\varphi'' = 0$$

$$g'' + 2\varphi g' + 4n\varphi'g = 0$$

The first of these equations is the well-known Blasius equation for the stream potential φ . The second equation renders it possible to determine the course of the temperature in the boundary layer. It can be solved with the aid of well-known methods, e.g. with the method of Galerkin.

It has to be emphasized that in the present case the notion of similarity refers to the coordinates of Dorodnitsyn. This similarity is not always identical with the similarity in the plane of the initial magnitudes.

There are 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 3 American, and 1 German.

Card 2/3

. Similar Solutions of the Equations of a Laminar Boundary Layer in a Compressible Liquid in Presence of Heat Exchange 40-22-2-19/21

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1957

1. Laminar boundary layer--Mathematical analysis 2. Laminar boundary layer--Heat transfer

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Dorfman, A.Sh. (Kiev) SOV/40-22-3-16/21
TITLE: On the Calculation of the Laval Nozzle (0 rashete sopla
Lavalya)
PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, 1958, Vol 22, Nr 3,
pp 399 - 404 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: Several authors have shown that for the construction of shock-
less plane parallel Laval jets in the domain around the
narrowest cross section only the main term of the equation
given by Chaplygin must be considered. ~~This main~~
term was given either as a combination of two hypergeometric
functions or also in the form of a polynomial of third degree.
For these simplifications it was possible only to calculate
with sufficient exactness the flow in the direction near the
sound transition surface. In the present paper the author
tries to avoid the imperfections of the hitherto existing
calculation methods by going back to the initial equation of
Chaplygin and by carrying out, without neglect of terms, an
approximate solution in the surroundings of the sound
transition domain. The solution thus obtained is valid for
a considerably larger domain below the sound transition

Card 1/2

On the Calculation of the Laval Nozzle

SOV/40-22-3-16/21

surface than the results given up to now.

The method is applied for the calculation of the supersonic part of a Laval jet, the flow of which in the subsonic part possesses the form :

$$(0.1) \quad \psi = -B_1\theta - B_2 \sum \frac{Z_{Bn}(\tau)}{Z_{Bn}(\tau^*)} \frac{\sin 2Bn\theta}{n^{4/3}} \tau = \frac{v^2}{\frac{k+1}{k-1} a_*^2}$$

In this formula B, B₁, B₂ are constants, Z_{Bn} are the Chaplygin functions, v is the velocity of flow, a* is the critical velocity of sound, k is the adiabatic exponent.

Applying nondimensional coordinates a flow can be constructed which simultaneously holds for jets of different magnitude. The results of the calculation were represented in a diagram in which the flow lines and the lines of equal velocity of flow are registered.

There are 4 figures, and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED:

June 26, 1956

Card 2/2

DORFMAN, A. Sh.

82130
S/124/60/000/002/005/012

26.5001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1960, No. 2, p. 49, # 1928

AUTHORS: Gorbatyy, Yu.P., Dorfman, A.Sh., Pol'skiy, N.Y., Saykovskiy, M.I.

TITLE: Aerodynamic Investigation of Exhaust Branch Pipe Models of a Gas Turbine ²⁰

PERIODICAL: Sb. prats' In-t teploenerg. AN UkrSSR, 1959, No. 16, pp. 25 - 34
(Ukr., Russ. summary)

TEXT: Results of an aerodynamic investigation of models of a gas turbine exhaust branch pipe are presented. The branch pipe consists of a radical ring diffuser, being the main part of the branch pipe, the snail, and the diffuser outlet duct. Some variants of the branch pipe were examined with diffusers having different widening ratios. It turned out that the optimum widening ratio of the diffuser is close to three. The loss factor of this branch pipe proved to be $\xi_{\text{loss}} = 0.53$ (taking into account the losses with outlet velocity). The mounting of annular guide surfaces within the diffuser, aiming at a decrease in the diffuser opening angle, leads to a noticeably lowered loss. The application of such surfaces led in the present case to a decrease of the ξ_{loss} value down to 0.45 and to a pressure recovery factor $\varphi = 0.59$ (at the Mach number 0.4 at the branch pipe entrance). ²³

Card 1/1

V.Kh. Abiantz

X

SAYKOVSKIY, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DORFMAN, A.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORBATYY,
Yu.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting pitches for turbine bladings. Energomashinostroenie 5 no.3:
35-37 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Turbines)

10(3, 6)

SOV/170-59-4-2/20

AUTHORS: Dorfman, A.Sh., Pol'skiy, N.I., Saykovskiy, M.I.

TITLE: On One Characteristic of Local Expansion of Diffusor Channels
(Ob odnoy kharakteristike lokal'nogo rasshireniya diffuzornykh kanalov)

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 4, pp 8-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of determining the losses in diffusor channels of arbitrary configuration is at present very difficult as the nature of their origin is complicated. The authors attempt to establish one very general characteristic suitable for investigating diffusors of any shape and demonstrate its applicability to the study of radial-ring diffusors of gas turbine exhaust pipes. They introduce a concept of the local expansion angle of an arbitrary diffusor defined as follows:

$$\theta = 2 \arctg \left\{ \frac{1}{u} \frac{dF}{ds} \right\}$$

where u is the circumference of a section being equal to πD ; F is the area of the local cross section, and s is the lengthwise coordinate. This concept makes it possible to apply the results obtained in investigations of conic-shaped diffusors

Card 1/3

SOV/170-59-4-2/20

On One Characteristic of Local Expansion of Diffusor Channels

to those of more complicated configurations. The authors consider the case of a radial-ring diffusor and solve the direct problem of finding the formula for determining its expansion angles and the inverse problem of designing the radial-ring diffusor according to a given function of expansion angle distribution along the diffusor. On the basis of their analysis they designed radial-ring diffusors for small-size exhaust pipes of gas turbines. They recommend that the values of expansion angle should be approximately 8 to 10° in the beginning of the diffusor. The conclusions drawn by the authors were confirmed by a series of experiments performed in the Gas Dynamics Laboratory of the Institute of Thermal Power Engineering of the AS UkrSSR.

There are: 1 schematic diagram, 1 graph, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

SOV/170-59-4-2/20

On One Characteristic of Local Expansion of Diffuser Channels

ASSOCIATION: Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR (Institute of Thermal Power Engineering of the AS UkrSSR), Kiev

Card 3/3

DOETMAN, Abram Shlemovich; NAZARCHUK, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; POL'SKIY,
Nefitul Iosifovich; SAYKOVSKIY, Mikhail Il'ich; SHVETS, I.T.,
akademik, red.; KISINA, I.V., ed. izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Aerodynamics of diffusers and exhaust nozzles of turbomachines]
Aerodinamika diffuzorov i vykhlopnykh patrubkov turbomashin.
Pod red. I.T.Shvetsa. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1960. 187 p.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. AN USSR (for Shvets).
(Turbomachines)

DORFMAN, A.Sh.; SAYKOVSKIY, M.I. [Saikova'lyi, M.I.]

Determining the parameters of a gas leaving a gas turbine. Zbir.
prats' Inst.tepl. AN URSS no.16:61-66 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Gas turbines)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4219

Dorfman, Abram Shlemovich, Mikhail Mikhaylovich Nazarchuk, Naftul Iosifovich
Pol'skiy and Mikhail Il'ich Saykovskiy

Aerodinamika diffuzorov i vykhlopnykh patrubkov turbomashin (Aerodynamics of Diffusers and Exhaust Outlets of Turbines) Kiev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1960.
188 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut teploenergetiki.

Ed. of Publishing House: I. V. Kisina; Tech. Ed.: N. P. Rakhlina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers working in the field of applied gas dynamics. It will also be of interest to turbine designers.

COVERAGE: The book presents methods for calculating gas flows in straight-sided and curved-contour diffusers and develops methods for designing turbine exhaust nozzles. Methods of experimental investigation of nozzles are considered as well as the effect of nozzle losses on the efficiency of the turbines. The book outlines the basic results of a study of the flows of viscous incompressible fluids

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Aerodynamics of Diffusers and Exhaust (Cont.)

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in straight-sided and conical diffusers, studies in detail viscous gas flow in conical diffusers, and puts forth a method for calculating flow losses and flow parameters. The concept of the local expansion angle of a diffuser which permits using the results of the investigation of conical diffusers for the evaluation of the losses in several types of curved-contour diffusers is introduced. Particular attention is given to the study of annular diffusers. The authors state that a considerable part of the data given in this book appears for the first time. No personalities are mentioned. There are 39 references: 37 Soviet, 2 German.

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Card 2/6

DORFMAN, A.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAYKOVSKIY, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Thermally insulated flow of viscous gas in a diffuser. Teplo-energetika 7 no.6:77-82 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN SSSR.
(Fluid dynamics)

23750

26.2160

S/170/61/004/006/004/015
B129/B212

AUTHOR: Dorfman, A. Sh.

TITLE: Calculation of the supersonic part of a Laval nozzle

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 6, 1961, 51-57

TEXT: An analytical method for calculating the supersonic part of a Laval nozzle is presented. This method permits a simplification of the calculation of the supersonic part of a Laval nozzle by omitting the complicated graphical method. Nozzles with smooth walls and such with edges are considered (Fig. 1). The analytical calculation of the supersonic part of the nozzle is done by the approximation method of S. A. Khristianovich. The stream function is set up as $\psi = (f_1(\lambda) + f_2(\mu))/(\lambda + \mu + 0.185)$ (1), which holds in the triangle BB'C and where λ and μ denote characteristic coordinates and f_1 and f_2 arbitrary functions. For the case in question the relation $f_1 = -f_2$ is found; f_2 is determined by using the equation

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Calculation of the supersonic ...

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$$df_2 = \psi_B d\mu + \frac{1}{2}(s_B + \mu + 0.185)d\psi_B + d\psi_B/37(s_B + \mu + 0.185) \quad (2).$$

A previous paper (PMM, v. 22, no. 3, 1958) shows that the relations

$$\lambda = s_B(\mu) = \sigma_B - \mu, \quad (3)$$

$$2\mu = \sigma_B + \sqrt{h_*^2 \Phi_*^2} \left(t_B \lg \frac{A\psi_B}{\sqrt{\Phi_* h_*^2}} - \frac{A\psi_B}{\sqrt{\Phi_* h_*^2}} \right), \quad (4)$$

$$-A\varphi_B = h_*^2 \Phi_* \ln \frac{1}{t_B} \cos \frac{-A\psi_B}{\sqrt{h_*^2 \Phi_*}}. \quad (5)$$

are valid if the lines BB' represent lines of constant velocity ($M \leq 1.5$).

ψ_B denotes the stream function and φ_B the potential function on BB',

$s_B(\mu) = \lambda$. σ_B represents the value of $\sigma = \mu + \lambda$ on the line BB' and σ is a

unique function of the Mach number M . t_B denotes a certain function of

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M on BB', h_* , Φ_* , and $A = C\Phi_* h_*^3$ denote constants. Formulas are brought for the functions $\bar{f}_2(\lambda)$ and $\bar{f}_2'(\lambda)$ shown in Fig. 2 ($\mu = \lambda$). The dimensionless stream function $\bar{\psi}$ is obtained from (1) by substituting f_1 and f_2 by $\bar{f}_1$ and $\bar{f}_2$. Now it is easy to find the characteristic lines of the flow for a known stream function. Proceeding from the relations $dx = \frac{1}{v} \cos \theta d\psi + (\varrho_0/\varrho v) \sin \theta d\psi$ and $dy = \frac{1}{v} \sin \theta d\psi + (\varrho_0/\varrho v) \cos \theta d\psi$ formulas

$$\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0 = -10,34 \int_0^{\bar{\psi}} (H \cos \theta + q \sin \theta) d\bar{\psi}; \quad \bar{y} = 10,34 \int_0^{\bar{\psi}} (q \cos \theta - H \sin \theta) d\bar{\psi}, \quad (8)$$

$$\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0 = 10,34 \int_0^{\bar{\psi}} (H \cos \theta - q \sin \theta) d\bar{\psi}; \quad \bar{y} = 10,34 \int_0^{\bar{\psi}} (q \cos \theta + H \sin \theta) d\bar{\psi}. \quad (9)$$

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are obtained for the coordinates of the characteristic in the triangle BB'C if μ = constant and λ = constant, respectively. $\bar{x} = -Aa_*x$ and $\bar{y} = -Aa_*y$ denote dimensionless coordinates, a the critical velocity. For the quadrangle CKDK' the stream function is given as $\bar{\psi} = (F_1(\lambda) + F_2(\mu))/(\lambda + \mu + 0.185)$ with $F_1 = -F_2$; Fig. 3 shows a graphical representation of these two terms.

$$\bar{x} - \bar{x}_{BC} = 37 \int_{\mu_{BC}}^{\mu} Q \cos \theta (\bar{F}_2 - \bar{\psi}) d\mu;$$

$$\bar{y} - \bar{y}_{BC} = 37 \int_{\mu_{BC}}^{\mu} Q \sin \theta (\bar{F}_2 - \bar{\psi}) d\mu,$$

(12)

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Calculation of the supersonic ...

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B129/B212

is obtained for the lines of flow, where Q is determined to be $Q = 0.559 \sin(\sigma + 0.332)$. Finally, the rate of change of the velocity along the axis of the nozzle is discussed in detail and also the nozzle length is studied. F. I. Frankel' is mentioned. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR (Heat Energy Institute of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1960

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S/096/62/000/006/010/011
E032/E314

26.2/10

AUTHORS: Virozub, I.Ye., Engineer and Dorfmann, A.Sh.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the optimum form of a diffuser

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no. 6, 1962, 88 - 91

TEXT: The authors are concerned with an axially symmetric diffuser of given length and degree of divergence. The diffuser is assumed to have curvilinear generators and therefore the problem is more general than that discussed by other workers so far. It is shown that the optimum form may be reduced to the determination of a curve $R = R(x)$ which is such that the integral

$$\zeta = 4 \int_0^L \varphi(R') R' \frac{R^2 - 1}{R^5} dx \quad (6)$$

is a minimum, where R is the radius of the diffuser at a distance x along the axis, $R' = dR/dx$ and φ is a function describing the ratio of losses due to divergence to losses due

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S/096/62/000/006/010/011

On the optimum form of a diffusor EC32/E314

to impact. It is shown that this variational problem does not have a solution for which $R(x)$ is a differentiable curve. It is therefore concluded that the profile of the diffusor with a minimum loss is not a smooth curve but contains two discontinuous changes in the cross-sectional area: one at the entrance and one at the exit. Explicit formulae are derived for the shape of the profile. They are found to be in qualitative agreement with published experimental data for plane diffusors. It is pointed out in conclusion that although frictional effects are neglected in this analysis, they should have little effect on the final formulae. There are 8 figures. c

ASSOCIATION: Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Heat Engineering, AS UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

DORFMAN, A.Sh. (Kiev):

"Approximate integration of the equations of the laminar boundary layer subject to an arbitrary velocity distribution law in a potential flow."

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

DORFMAN, A.Sh.; SAYKOVSKIY, M.I.

Determining the optimum shape of a diffuser in detached flow
with an arbitrary mean line. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.12:88-94 D'63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

TOLUBINSKIY, V.I., otv. red.; FEDOSEYEV, V.A., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, zam. otv. red.; DORFMAN, A.Sh., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; DUSHCHENKO, V.P., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; DYBAN, Ye.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KREMNEV, O.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; NAZARCHUK, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ORNATSKIY, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PAVLOVICH, V.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SHVETS, I.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHCHEGOLEV, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHCHERBAN', A.N., akademik, red.; SYTNIK, N.K., red.

[Thermophysics and heat engineering] Teplofizika i teplo-tekhnika. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 399 p.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut tekhnichnitsy teplofizyky.
2. Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN Ukr.SSR, Kiev (for Dorfman, Dyban, Nazarchuk, Tolubinskiy, Shchegolev).
3. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Dushchenko, Pavlovich).
4. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Ornatskiy).

(Continued on next card)

TOLUBINSKIY, V.I.--- (continued). Card 2.

5. Odesskiy universitet (for Fedoseyev). 6. Kiyevskiy universitet (for Shvets). Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Shcherban', Shvets). 7. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Tolubinskiy). 8. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot (for Shcherban').

L 41078-65 E/A/HW(1)/EW(m)/EW(f)/E/P(n)-2/EPH/T-2/EPA(bb)-2/FCS(k)/EWA(1)
Pd-1/Paa-4/Pe-1/Pi-4 NW

ACCESSION NR: AP5005835

S/0114/65/000/002/0017/0020 4/

AUTHOR: Dorfman, A. Sh. (Candidate of technical sciences); Saykowskiy, M. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Didenko, O. I. (Engineer); Stepanenko, A. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Results of aerodynamic testing of pipe models of GT-6-750 gas-turbine plant

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, exhaust duct, inlet duct / GT-6-750 gas turbine

ABSTRACT: Results of the designing and aerodynamic testing of models of the turbine exhaust duct and compressor inlet duct are reported. Five variants of the exhaust duct (dimensions tabulated) were tested by integral methods within 0.1-0.35 Mach number at the diffuser inlet. Plots of the relative restorations of static pressure vs. the Mach number are presented. Two variants - with bottom

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005835

and diagonal entrances -- of the inlet ducts were tested; each variant had two modifications (0.73 and 0.71 hub-tip ratios). It is found that: (1) Increasing the axial dimension of the exhaust duct to a certain limit results in its higher efficiency; (2) A suitable diffuser profile can ensure duct efficiency without the use of separators; (3) Losses in all variants are rather low, being lower in diagonal-entrance arrangements than in bottom-entrance ones. Other specific findings re various variants are reported. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

2/2

L 39292-65 EWT(1)/ENP(m)/EWA(d)/KIS(k)/EWA(1) Pd-1
 UR/0170/65/008/004/0536/0539
 ACCESSION NR: AP5010079

AUTHOR: Dorfman, A. Sh.; Nazarchuk, M. M.; Pol'skiy, N. I.; Saykovskiy, M. I. 24
 23
 B

TITLE: Calculation of diffuser losses

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 536-539

TOPIC TAGS: diffuser, conical diffuser, curvilinear diffuser, diffuser calculation, diffuser loss

ABSTRACT: Methods of diffuser calculation are briefly reviewed and difficulties in the calculation of wide-angle diffusers with flow separation are stressed. Formulas for the calculation of friction and expansion losses in conical diffusers without flow separation based on the analogy with the flow in pipes are given. The approach to this problem by various authors is described and analyzed. The authors of this article view favorably the attempts to apply the general notions of aerodynamics to the determination of losses in curvilinear diffusers. They also express the opinion that along with the establishment of a general method of calculating viscous fluid flow, engineering calculating methods based on generalized experimental results should be introduced. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [AC]

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